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U.S. PLEDGE TO GREECE IF FRONTIERS ARE ENDANGERED

Will Act Under United Nations Obligations

Bitter Battle Of Charges And Counter-Allegations During Bulgarian Treaty Debate.

Paris, Oct. 11 (UP).—The United States to-day pledged itself to act under its United Nations obligations if Greece's frontiers are endangered by any of her neighbours.

The pledge of the United States was made by Mr. Jefferson Caffery at the afternoon general debate on the Bulgarian treaty and after he had recalled that Greece had been invaded by Bulgaria three times. He told Greece that the United States would not support the Greek claims for strategic rectification of her frontier with Bulgaria, but suggested that Greece find more security in the United Nations.

"We have profound belief in the efficacy of the measures which the United Nations are taking for the maintenance of general international security and the United States delegation can give full assurance that the United States can be counted on to act in accordance with its solemn undertakings under the United Nations if Greece's security should be endangered by acts of an aggressor nation," he declared.

Mr. Caffery spoke after Mosha Pijade (Yugo-Slavia) in the morning had demanded the withdrawal of British troops from Greece and the removal of United States warships from Greek waters and also after the United States delivered a new note to the Soviet Union rejecting the Soviet idea of bilateral preliminary discussions with Turkey on the Dardanelles before calling an international conference on those straits.

To-day's debate before the vote on the Bulgarian treaty was almost entirely devoted to Greece in continuation of the bitter battle of charges and counter-charges.

Greek Charges.
Dr. Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Foreign Minister, charged at the morning plenary session that the proposed treaty with Bulgaria, which fails to give Greece certain Bulgarian territory, would overthrow "every idea of honour and morality."

Dr. Tsaldaris referred to the conference's refusal to grant Greece a "strategic" rectification of her frontier with Bulgaria while at the same time returning to the former enemy the rich area of southern Dobruja.

Referring to the 10 weeks of bitter Soviet attacks on Greece at this conference and to the Bulgarians' emergence from the war under "infinitely more advantageous" conditions than in 1919, Dr. Tsaldaris asked "What will remain of the sentiment of justice?"

He answered himself: "Greece would emerge with her faith destroyed in those principles for which she fought and which have so often been proclaimed in the course of this war. The attacks to which she had been exposed while defending her rights before this conference and the support accord the culplicity of her former enemies have assumed so unreal a character that we have been led to ask ourselves whether, by an astonishing substitution of roles, the position of an allied nation belongs not to ourselves but to our enemies."

Dr. Tsaldaris concluded by stating that the Commission recommendation was not a "veritable refusal of justice."

Not Favourable To Peace
M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, criticising the British and American attitude towards the new Bulgarian declaration that "certain elements were supporting some Greek claims which were not favourable to peace in the Balkans."

Referring to the Anglo-American refusal to recognise the Bulgarian Government unless two representatives of the Opposition parties were included in it, M. Vyshinsky said:

Guerillas Control Large Area In North Greece

Athens, Oct. 11.—Armed bands numbering 15,000 men control the mountainous areas in northern and central Greece, which they use as bases to sweep down on small towns and villages, the Greek Government stated here to-day.

Based on its assessment of the latest evidence, including that of two captives, the Greek Government said a typical mountain region held by the "bandits" was a "bottle neck" on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, about 180 miles from Athens. Sometimes they grouped several "commands" together to overwhelm the garrison of a small town or village outside their base, withdrawing with "loot" when Government reinforcements arrived.

The Greek Government spokesman alleged that guerilla fighters crossed the frontier after training in a "bottle neck" on Yugo-Slav territory. "We know where the bandits are getting their weapons," the Minister of Public Security said. "But it is difficult to provide the world with proof. The documents and dossiers we have on bandit activities might easily be pronounced forgeries, but we know they are genuine," he added.

Hearty Laughter
M. Vyshinsky spoke with all his customary vehemence. Several times the Russian speaking delegates broke into hearty laughter and applause. At the end of these points the Secretary of State Mr. James Byrnes, in the chair, turned to his interpreter for a translation of the joke. The interpretation was given but Mr. Byrnes did not seem amused.

There was an uproar of laughter when in a particularly sweeping gesture M. Vyshinsky upset a glass of water on to one of the interpreters seated below the rostrum.

Unembarrassed, M. Vyshinsky used (Continued on Page 4)

Truman Replies To British Note On Palestine

Washington, Oct. 11.—President Truman has rejected the British suggestion that his latest Palestine pronouncement endangered a solution of the Holy Land problem in his reply to the recent note from Mr. Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister, it was learned from responsible sources in Washington to-day.

President Truman, it was reported, "in courteous and firm tone" reiterated his suggestion for the adoption of a programme for immediate action.

News of the President's reply coincided with the visit to the White House by Rabbi Philip Bernstein, chief adviser on Jewish affairs to the United States military authorities in Germany, who gave President Truman firsthand reports on conditions of Jewish displaced persons in the United States Zone of Germany and Austria.

After his visit the Rabbi declared: "President Truman is concerned with the plight of Jews in Europe and is determined to implement his position on Palestine."—Reuter.

Britain Accused Of Agitation In French N Africa

Paris, Oct. 11.—The allegation that Britain is responsible for the growing agitation in French North Africa was made to-night by the newspaper *Le Monde*—which often reflects the views of the French Foreign Office—commenting to-day on the significance of the visit to Paris of the Secretary of the Arab League.

"From Cairo to Baghdad," said the newspaper, "the Arab press is denouncing alleged oppression of nationalists in French North Africa. But behind such high sounding words are there not more material interests involved?"

Le Monde added: "Curiously enough, every time voice is raised at Cairo, Damascus or Baghdad against

Maritime Strike Settlement Hopes Blocked

New York, Oct. 11 (UP).—The hope for an early settlement of the maritime strikes, which 11 days have blocked all American shipping on the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf ports was shattered to-day when the East Coast and Gulf Coast ship operators angrily broke off negotiations with the striking unions and cancelled all their compromise offers made during the talks.

The conciliation efforts thus collapsed throwing the negotiations back to the starting point of the strike.

The Eastern operators withdrew when the CIO Marine Engineers Union refused to settle with the East Coast operators.

HALIFAX BOMBER FATALITY

London, Oct. 11 (UP).—The Air Ministry announced to-day that a four-engined Halifax bomber crashed to-day at Balderby, in north Yorkshire, killed three and injuring one critically.

The cause of the crash is not known.

Coast and Gulf operators independently of the West Coast hold-out operators unless the Government Maritime Commission agreed the East Coast agreement to all Government ships operating in the Pacific out of West Coast ports. The Government thus far have declined to force the hands of West Coast operators.

Meanwhile not a single American ship has cleared for Europe or the Far East or Latin-America except with UNRRA cargoes.

Press Walk-Out

Los Angeles, Oct. 11 (UP).—The management of the Los Angeles Herald Express prepared to lock the plant to-morrow (Saturday) due to deadlocked negotiations in the American Newspaper Guild strike.

Publication has been suspended since September 4.

France this voice re-echoes, as if by coincidence, the views of the London Cabinet or its Beirut advisers.

"Why is it that such anti-French agitation in North Africa receives moral or material aid from certain circles in Britain? Abandoning the French Union would merely mean entering another unit—Bolshevism or British," said the paper.—Reuter.

Renewal Of Hostilities In Southern Annam

FRENCH STRAFE ANNAMITE FORCE WITH FIGHTER PLANES

Paris, Oct. 11 (UP).—Renewed hostilities were reported in Indo-China, which has been in a state of armed truce since the May 6 agreement between the French colonial authorities and Annamite insurgents. The French and Annamites accused each other of breaking the truce, resulting in a large-scale engagement at Cape Varella in southern Annam province where French fighting planes were called into action.

According to a French report, 75 Annamite dead were left on the field of battle. Annamite reports said that a French force, numbering 2,000 men, laid siege to their positions without provocation and an unspecified number of French combat planes attacked civilians in the area. The reports said the French attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

French reports from Saigon placed the total Annamite casualties at 250 dead or wounded, and said the French losses numbered eight dead and about 20 wounded. The French

Perth Men Hit Record Score Against MCC

(By Norman Preston)

Perth, Oct. 11.—There is jubilation in Perth to-night, which can hardly be wondered at because West Australia made their record score against the MCC with 310 for six, beating the previous record of 256 for seven against A. O. Jones's 1908 side.

Before we left England we made no pretensions regarding our bowling. We knew we were a strong batting side and smart in the field, but our bowling was problematical.

I would be the first to admit that the bowling to-day could not be described as hostile, but I do not blame the bowlers for the high score. Voce and Edrich, in particular, were surprisingly let down by our fielding. Who would expect two such brilliant youngsters as Evans and Ikin to be the chief culprits? Yet, both missed more than one easy chance, which last summer they would have swallowed up.

West Australia fought hard and were all out to distinguish themselves and win a place in the Sheffield Shield competition. They battled to schedule. The plan was for the early batsmen to stay there, wearing down the bowling to enable the hitters to accomplish the deadly work later in the day.

These tactics, formulated by Dr. Robinson, the captain, worked according to plan. In the first place, he was fortunate that Rigg and Edwards carried on unperturbed by their early mistakes, but our bowlers and fielders had to contend with a ball made supery by drizzle.

Promising Youngster
Before lunch, Edwards, left-hander, showed considerable talent and would win a place in any county side, except Yorkshire.

Up to a point Voce and Edrich bowled to a very standard, but when one remembers the pre-war Voce, Larwood, Tait and Verity, not to mention Farnes, Geary, and White, our bowling did look innocuous. Many Australians questioned me on the subject and I reminded them that these were experimental days in the tour.

Bowlers relied on "holders" to hold catches and all things taken into consideration it was no mean performance on the part of Wright and Smith to turn the score of 63 for none into 159 for four at tea, but after this, clever Dr. Robinson prescribed holiday cricket for his hitters, knowing that the wearing down process in the two previous sessions was likely to have its effect.

This prescription proved correct and for an hour I was somewhat miserable, seeing the MCC being so severely punished. But I admire those gallant Australians, who seem imbued with Don Bradman's front of the wicket strokes.

Wright is to be praised. Fully aware of Australian criticism on his appointing bowling at Fremantle, he averted an MCC disaster. During that hectic Herbert-Watts stand, he alone commanded any respect.

I think Edrich is a test certainty and that Voce is slowly working into form, with the first test as his main objective.—Reuter.

High-Ranking Nazis' Riot In Civilian Internee Camp

Frankfurt, Oct. 11 (UP).—Third Army authorities said to-day that the uprising of some 400 civilian internees at the camp near Darmstadt on Thursday night was quelled by the guards with no firing and no casualties.

Less than three per cent of the camp's 16,000 inmates were involved in the incident, the authorities said.

During two and a half hours of rioting the prisoners uprooted some 400 yards of cross fencing inside the stockade but no attempt was made to break through the outer perimeter of the camp which was guarded.

American officers, speaking over loudspeakers, persuaded the rioters, mostly former high-ranking Nazis, to return to their tents and order was restored. The fence posts uprooted during the rioting were apparently chopped up and hidden for fuel and none was recovered.

U.S. Unable To Accept Soviet Restriction Of Dardanelles Talks

Washington, Oct. 11.—The U.S. Secretary of State, in a note to the Soviet Government on the Dardanelles published to-night reiterates that the United States Government could not accept the Soviet contention that only Black Sea Powers should participate in the administration of the Straits.

The note which was delivered in Moscow on Wednesday, says that the United States Government, after examining the Soviet Union note to Turkey of September 24 continues to adhere to the position outlined in its note of August 19, 1946 to the Soviet Government.

Referring to the protocol of proceedings at the Potsdam conference signed by Britain, Russia and the United States, the United States note says: "It has been the understanding of my Government that the three Governments, in agreeing with one another that the regime of the Straits should be brought into accord with present day conditions by means of a revision of the Montreux Convention, mutually recognised that all three signatories of the protocol have interests in the regime of the Straits and in any changes which might be made in that regime."

"My Government furthermore informed the Soviet Government in its note of August 19 that in its views the regime of the Straits is a matter of concern not only to the Black Sea Powers but also to other Powers, including the United States. The Soviet Government, nevertheless, in its note of September 24 apparently continues to take the position set forth in its note of August 7 to Turkey that the establishment of the Straits regime should come under the competence of Turkey and other Black Sea powers."

"My Government does not consider that it was contemplated at the Potsdam Conference that direct conversations, which might take place between any one of the three signatory Governments and the Turkish Government with regard to the regime of the convention of the Straits concluded at Montreux, should have the effect of prejudicing the participation of the other two signatory Powers in the revision of the regime of the Straits."

"On the contrary, my Government considers that the Potsdam Agreement definitely contemplated only an exchange of views with the Turkish Government as a useful preliminary to a conference of all interested Powers, including the United States, to consider the revision of the Montreux Convention."

"As stated in its note of August 10, my Government stands ready to participate in such conferences. My Government also feels that it would be lacking in frankness if it should fail to point out again at this time in the most friendly spirit that in its opinion the Government of Turkey should continue to be primarily responsible for the defence of the Straits and that should the Straits become the object of an attack or a threat of an attack by an aggressor, the resulting situation would be a matter for action on the part of the Security Council of the United Nations."—Reuter.

WASHINGTON STRIKE
Washington, Oct. 11.—Five thousand workers voted to walk-out from their jobs at 18 Washington hotels at 8 p. m. (GMT) to-day. Peace talks by the Federal conciliator failed to halt the strike of hotel workers, who are seeking pay increase of 15 cents an hour for those who do not receive this and 10 cents an hour of those who do. All classes of hotel employees, including waiters and clerical staffs, are included in this walk-out.

Management of hotels, which are now filled with guests, could not say immediately what effect the strike would have on their services.—Reuter.

ONLY FEW MINES REMAIN ROUND BRITAIN'S COAST

London, Oct. 11 (UP).—Only 30,000 of the 250,000 mines sown along the beaches of Britain's southern and eastern coastline remain to be cleared before the War Office can mark "completed" one of its biggest post-war operations.

Six years ago, 1,700 different minefields were laid when invasion became a possibility.

Roughly 90 per cent of the fields have now been cleared by 2,000 sappers employed on the extremely dangerous project. Long exposure to sea, air and water has rotted some of the mines and made them even tougher to handle.

The mine sappers are drawn from the ranks and receive no extra pay for their duty.

London Strikers Seek Support Of Lyons

London, Oct. 11 (UP).—Food handlers at Lyons restaurants, popular eating places, were to-day urged to join the spreading work stoppage at the West End hotels which thus far has sent 3,000 chefs, waiters and kitchen hands on a strike in support of the catering employees at the Savoy.

Workers from the Regent Palace Hotel, who last night joined the three-day old strike, appeared before the Lyons shops and called to the Lyons employees to join them in the demand for trade union recognition.

Meanwhile, most of the 11 big hotels now affected by the strike claimed they were able to carry on in spite of the strike. However, the smaller establishments were badly hampered.

Near-paralysis of large and small hotels may result if the threat to call out other union workers—elevator operators, maintenance men, wood workers and electricians is fulfilled to-day.

The Savoy, the first to be hit by the strike, reported conditions were "much better" to-day—but declined to say exactly why.

Ministry of Labour negotiations to bring labour and management together were proceeding but there was no indication of progress.

The Savoy Hotel announced to-day that it had secured in interim court injunction to restrain the strike-leader Mr. Arthur Lewis from instigating workers to join what the Savoy describes as an "illegal strike."

The Savoy which has been affected since Tuesday when 500 catering workers walked out took the first action to break the strike. The injunction will rest until next week when the case will be heard.

STOP PRESS
U.S. MILITARY PLANE CRASHES
Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 11.—An American military plane crashed in the suburbs of Rio to-day. Six people were killed.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY **INKS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

The Heart Speaks in a Great Picture!

M-G-M'S LASSIE COME HOME

It's true to life! It's packed with power and tenderness! It's thrilling!

with **RODDY McDOWALL** and **DONALD CRISP**

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ADDED! LATEST METRO-NEWS

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JAMES CAGNEY in

"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

A Warner Brothers Picture

Admissions:—\$1.20, \$1.70, \$2.20—Book Your Seats Now

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
THERE'S SOME CORNER OF A FOREIGN FIELD, THAT IS FOREVER ENGLAND.

ERROL LYNN and RONALD REAGAN

Lead a Commando raid to the heart of Berlin and Back! IT'S TERRIFIC!

COURAGE BEYOND COMPARE!

AN ADVENTURE WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

WARNER BROS. STIRRING HIT!

Nancy Coleman
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ALAN HALE • ARTHUR KENNEDY
RAOUL WALSH • HAL B. WALLIS

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY 12.00 NOON
BETTE DAVIS • PAUL LUKAS

"WATCH ON THE RHINE"

ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.

— ANOTHER DOUBLE ATTRACTION —

SEE TWO GOOD SHOWS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

WALT DISNEY goes South American

Saludos Amigos

in his gayest musical Technicolor hit!

MEET the new Disney hit "BRAZIL"

2 SHOWS

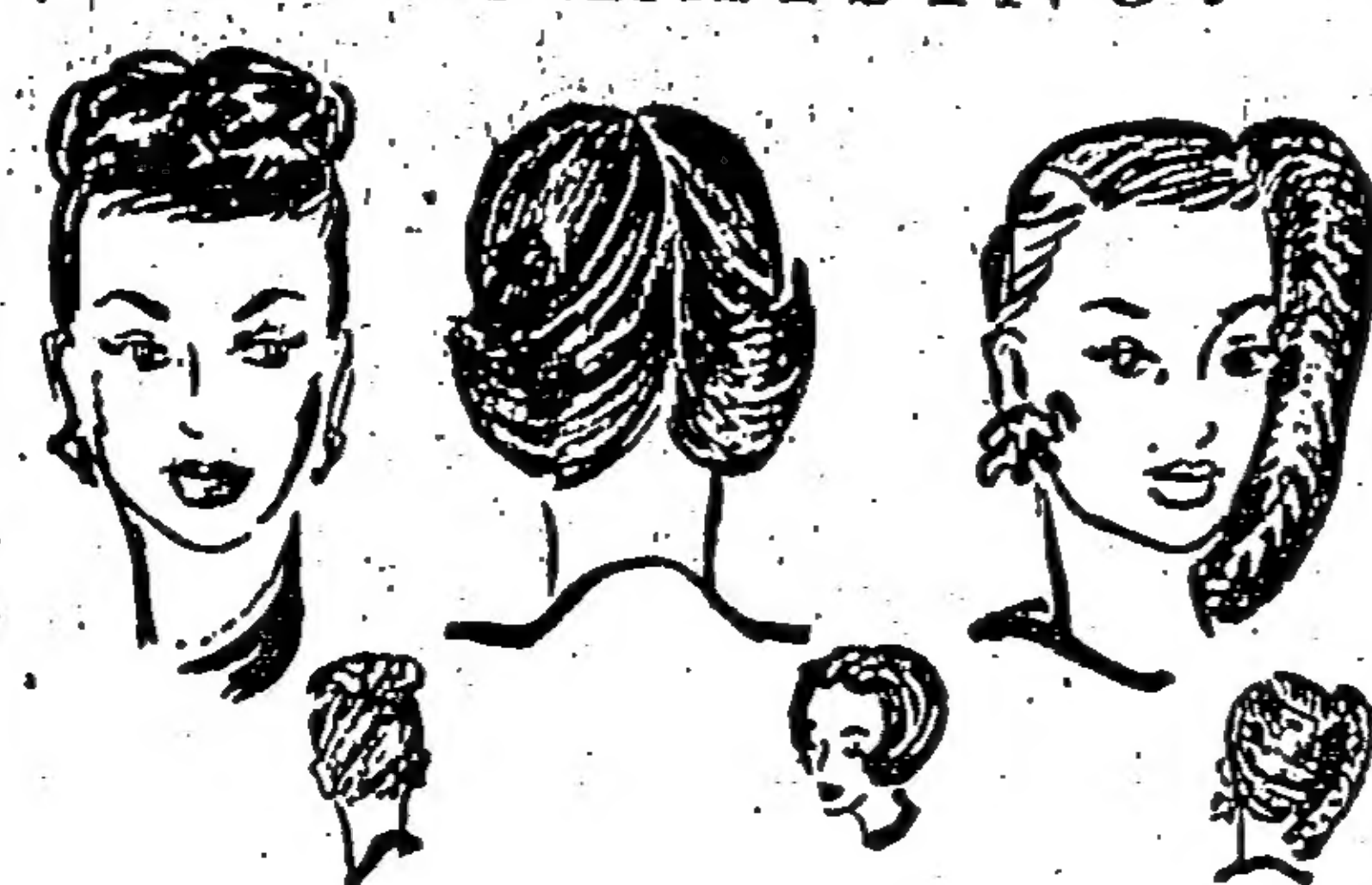
Death

THE BRIGHTON STRANGLER

LODER • DUPREZ
MICHAEL ST. ANGEL

• WORLD OF WOMEN •

HAIR-RAISING?



Long or short, extravagant or plain... here are three modern hair trends.

First, the ever-popular plait a-top. This is achieved either with your own, or someone else's hair.

The "cloche bob," in the centre, for perfect young profiles: short cut hair is parted centre back, both ears are capped in a curl.

The extravagant hair do on the right is for a very formal evening. The hair is parted and swept back from one side of the head, to a padded slick roll on the other. The one ear showing is clipped with a huge flamboyant ear-ring.

Puzzled About Those Plastics?

MORE and more plastic materials are appearing in the shops and many of you will want to know how they can be used, how to clean them, etc.

Here are some of your possible questions with the answers:—

How can I tell a "good buy" in plastic from a not-so-good?

Hold the fabric to the light. It should be completely translucent and free from dark patches. Avoid pieces that show blotches or uneven colouring.

What binding should I use when making up plastic material?

Always use a piece of plastic itself. Tape or bias binding has no elasticity and is likely to tear away from the material.

If I buy a plastic macintosh, will it tear?

Not if you are careful. The danger point is at the armholes, so be unusually careful in putting it on

and taking it off. You can get a plastic cape, instead of a macintosh, if you prefer, and avoid this danger.

If possible use press studs instead of buttons, which are apt to come away with any extra pull.

How do I wash plastic material?

The self-colours wash easily in the ordinary way, and should need no ironing. On no account use a hot iron on any plastic or the fabric will melt away.

If you find that some ironing is necessary after washing, use only a very cool iron.

The patterned varieties should merely be sponged down, not rubbed hard. Scrubbing may remove the design.

Will these materials fade?

If you expose them to bright sunlight they are likely to fade. So take care just where you hang your curtains.

Grecian Lines. Dressing The For The Evening "Teen-Age" Girl

FOR the first time since the war, women in London recently watched a fashion show—organised by the London Model House Group, a wholesale association—in which a good proportion of the clothes were for the home market. And these included some of the best, much to the pleasure of every woman looking on.

There does not seem to be much doubt but that rounded shoulders are well on the way in; that sleeves may be anything from very full to straight and wide or even be cut in "dolman" fashion—in other words with the armhole extending from the shoulders to the waist.

Pockets of all shapes and sizes are wildly popular (not that women will ever use anything but their outside handbags), and skirts range from killed ones to those cut on straight or very full lines. Some of the day dresses were gracefully draped—a silhouette which is going to prove very popular, once it gets going.

But what raised the most excitement were the Grecian lines for evening—draped skirts which demand beautiful figures—and the strapless evening gowns which demand the most lovely shoulders. One of the latter was a black dress with a tiny corset top laced down the back, the décolletage made more alluring by an edging of stiff net and a skirt very reminiscent of the elaborate frocks of the eighteenth century.

THE girl in her 'teens is becoming of great interest to some designers in Britain. No longer do they believe that all she needs are clothes modelled something on the lines of those her mother wears or else shapeless tunics and school uniforms.

For one thing, mother has a waist—something which very few fifteen-year-olds can boast of; for another it is at the teen-age girl's dress-sense begins to develop. So designers are planning especially for her with due regard to the fact that she will probably be at the long-legged, coil-like stage while, at the same time, possessing an "inordinate desire for clothes which resemble that of her favourite and most glamorous movie star."

A careful compromise is the successful outcome of one designer's ideas in London. This is Jeff, whose clothes for small children are famous, for in these he has remembered that while a small girl has her own share of vanity she still enjoys getting into mischief.

It was he, too, who introduced the toddler's frock which made it easy for a little girl to dress herself without dependence on mother. He believes that such materials as felt and sail-cloth have a successful career in costs for small children, that little ruffled pinafores can be part of a dress and that a kind of three-cornered handkerchief worn over a tiny skirt will satisfy miniature vanity without making the dress too fussy.

Tennis Champs Off-The-Court Evening Gown

AT the Lawn Tennis Association Ball at Grosvenor House, London, recently star of the evening was Pauline Betz, Wimbledon women's champion and this is the dress she wore. It is in black net, full-skirted over a satin slip. It is generously spattered with large black sequins. Altogether it provides a lovely contrast to her creamy complexion and tawny hair.

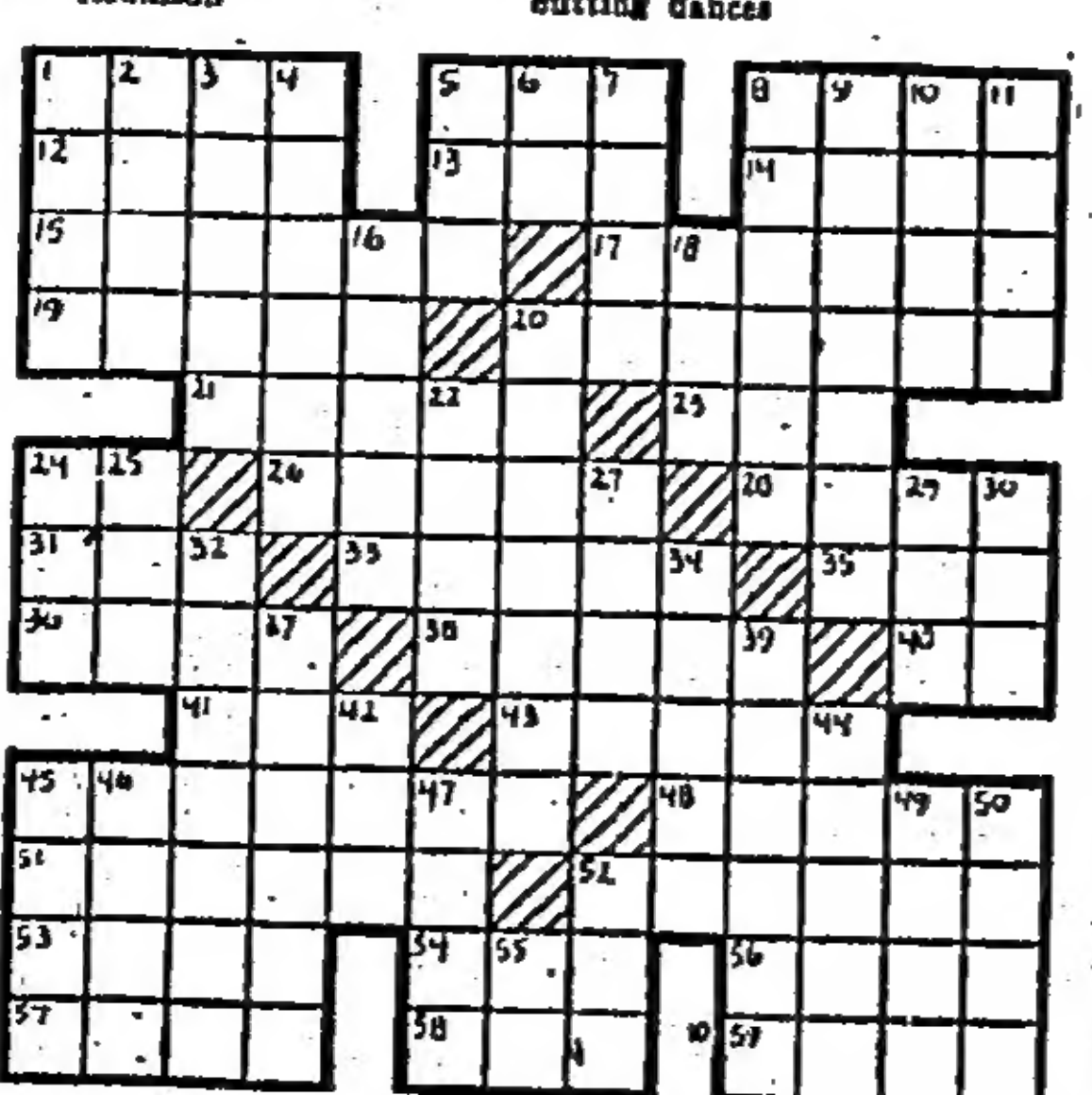


WORDS THAT DANCE

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS
1—Dance movement
2—Dance step
3—Most dist.
4—Dance played on horns
5—Writing fluid
6—Irish
7—Thing similar
17—Form thoughts
18—Where skating
19—Where ballets are held
20—Danced (slang)
21—Where cows are kept
22—Twisted fabric
24—Part of "to be"
26—Performing animal
28—Where farmer was
31—Dance like DIX Robinson

DOWN
23—Common theme of dance music
25—Fish eggs
26—Fishes stick
28—More dreadful
40—Mark stamped on paid bill
41—Gazelle
42—Lukewarm
43—Bright bit on dancer's skirt
44—Lyric poem
45—Favos
46—Turned the soil
47—Chilly
48—Definite article
49—Geometrical ratio
57—Crown Queen
58—Where movie dances are held
59—Age for rug-cutting dances



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—DANCE
2—STEP
3—DISTANT
4—HORN
5—INK
6—IRISH
7—THING
17—THOUGHT
18—SKATING
19—BALLET
20—DANCE
21—COW
22—FABRIC
24—TO BE
26—ANIMAL
28—FARMER
31—DANCE

DOWN
23—MUSIC
25—EGGS
26—STICK
28—DREADFUL
40—BILL
41—GZELLE
42—WARM
43—BRIGHT
44—SKIRT
45—POEM
46—FAVOS
47—SOIL
48—CHILLY
49—ARTICLE
49—RATIO
57—QUEEN
58—MOVIE
59—AGE

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

North-South in to-day's deal reached a sound grand-slam contract, but South overlooked a safety measure in the play.

North, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

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North-South vulnerable.

declarer decided to ruff low clubs in his own hand rather than diamonds in the dummy. This was a highly questionable decision, but if South had taken some precautions, it would have worked out all right. When, however, he risked the lead of dummy's other top club, preparatory to ruffing, East's action in trumping was a severe shock and a definite conclusion!

Since South selected the club-ruffing plan, he should have drawn two rounds of trumps before cashing the other club trick. He needed only two trumps in his own hand for ruffing; hence he could well afford two leads as something of a safety measure.

The really logical line of play, however, was almost 100% safe. At the second trick South should have cashed the diamond king, then led a heart to the ace and ruffed a diamond with the spade ace. Next, the spade seven to the eight, and another diamond ruff, with the king. Now overtake the spade ten and draw trumps.

West opened the club queen. Dummy won, and after some thought,

Manchuria Seeks Market For Soya Bean Crops

In sore need of technical assistance and capital and with millions of tons of soya beans for sale, Manchuria is reported to be eagerly awaiting the visit of the British Trade Mission to China.

More than anything else Manchuria is said to require technical and financial assistance to rehabilitate and to exploit its tremendous resources—above and under the ground.

Also the country is said to be eager to sell Britain more soya beans. It is reported that whereas the United States has hitherto been absorbing a fairly large quantity of Manchuria's soya bean production, the British have bought only about 10,000 tons up to the present.

The North-east's last soya bean crop yielded about 3,500,000 tons.

Vast Resources

Meanwhile, an appeal to local Chinese industrialists to secure the present opportunity moment to extend aid in exploiting "the vast resources of the north-east provinces" has been issued in Shanghai by Mr C. C. Chang, Chairman of the Import and Export Trade Association on his return from a tour of Manchuria.

He laid special emphasis on the importance of promptly mapping out and pushing through an overall production plan for the north-east and increasing the existing number of technicians there.

Mr Chang also stressed that the utmost efforts must be made to complete the unfinished projects begun by the Japanese and to use the country as a base to capture world trade.

He hoped Chinese industrialists would look towards the north-east as a land of enormous possibilities for starting large enterprises.

A Chinese economist also just returned from Manchuria, while agreeing that the country is extremely rich in resources, thinks that a considerable amount of reconstruction will have to be done before there can be any talk of reviving industries.

Civil War Brake
And there is little chance of going seriously ahead with this essential task as long as the civil war continues. It is pointed out, for example, that repairs to railways and highways are being constantly hampered by fighting.

Distress is widespread among the people, it is reported. Few of Manchuria's population of 31,000,000 have sufficient warm clothing; unemployment is rising, and farmers are depressed because of the prospect of a poor harvest.

It is estimated that, mainly due to the civil war and the shortage of farm animals, fertilisers and other farm essentials, the autumn soya bean crop is only about 30 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Another big factor hindering a resumption of trade with the rest of China, and the outside world is the chaotic state of railway and river communications. Of Manchuria's many railway lines only the Peking-Mukden Railway is running a regular service.—Reuter.

SPECIAL BLOOD FOAM USED TO SAVE LIFE

"British hospitals are using more blood now than during the war," said Alderman Charles Key, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, when opening new premises for the Blood Transfusion Service in Liverpool, England.

"Transfusion is an essential part of Britain's health services," he said. "Every day it saves lives. Its use in accident and shock cases is often vital, but not everyone realises that these cases represent only a few of those for which other persons' blood is required. Anaemia is one of the illnesses in which transfusion is constantly used; transfusion is a modern contribution to safer childbirth; it is used for haemorrhages, often to strengthen people before operations, and to aid their convalescence."

This generation, he added, is inheriting the benefits of a new medical treatment intensively developed during the war. New discoveries were being made in the production of blood products. A special foam, for instance, made from blood plasma, can be used to control bleeding in various operations where tying blood vessels is not advisable.

This is of great value in brain and spinal surgery where nerve cells, if destroyed, did not grow again. Another extract from plasma is used in skin grafting, while yet another has been of value in combating such diseases as measles.

MORE SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Tokyo, Oct. 11 (UP).—It was announced to-day that an additional 41 Japanese suspected of war crimes had been admitted to Sugamo Prison, including Lt. Gen. Tomioka Okada who allegedly ordered the decapitation of 38 American fliers, Sgt. Hisashi Hatori, guard aboard the prison ship Oryoku Maru, who allegedly was involved in the killing and the common grave burial of 15 Americans in San Fernando, Luzon, and Mitsuhide Watanabe, accused of beheading two American aviators in Truk.

NANCY After 5 O'Clock



By Ernie Bushmiller

UK Moves Towards A Balanced Distribution Of Industry

Britain's Board of Trade announces that Morris Motors Ltd. envisages a considerable extra load on its productive resources in the post-war years, due to the increased overall demand of home and export markets and to the ever widening divergence in design between modern specialised vehicles for civilian and military purposes.

In addition the Company has decided to undertake production of agricultural tractors and implements.

The policy of the Government is to secure a balanced distribution of industry over the nation as a whole and to redress this balance especially in the Development Areas which need new industries. The manufacture of automotive vehicles in particular is at present almost wholly confined to areas of industrial concentration. It has long been the desire of the Government to secure, from this industry some substantial contribution toward the need of the Development Areas. The National Organisation has already demonstrated its willingness to assist the Development Areas by establishing successfully during the war a factory at Llanelli for the manufacture of aircraft parts, which is to continue permanently in the post-war period as a productive unit for automobile components.

In pursuance of this policy, Morris Motors Ltd. now proposes to establish a new productive unit in the North-Eastern Development Area at the Government factory at Englefield, Co. Durham. This factory is at present operated, on a diminishing scale, by the Company (as agents for the Ministry of Supply) as a Metal Recovery Depot for reclaiming metal alloys from crashed aircraft. The Board of Trade, in collaboration with other Departments concerned, has agreed to allocate this factory to the Company and negotiations are proceeding forthwith.

Morris Motors Ltd. proposes to establish at this factory, on an expanding scale, an assembly plant and later a full scale machine and productive unit for the manufacture of automotive vehicles. A beginning is being made with agricultural tractors, of which prototypes are now undergoing tests and field trials. Thereafter will follow production of specialised agricultural implements and parts for tractors.

BIG STAMP AUCTION

London, Oct. 10 (UP).—Philatelists are preparing for one of the most important series of stamp auctions in years when the collection of the late Benjamin Goodfellow is auctioned within a few months.

Collectors from all over the world are expected to bid for the 200-volume collection, which is valued at about \$160,000.

COMMUNAL CLASHES

Salem, India, Oct. 11.—Twenty-five people were injured when the police fired, after using batons, in order to quell a fierce communal strife yesterday.

The clash occurred when members of a procession, shouting slogans celebrating Gandhi's birthday, were attacked as they passed a Muslim mosque.

In Dacca, two persons died and 38 are in hospital from acid burns victims of the latest form of attack in communal disturbances.—Reuter.

CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATES SEE RADAR MARVELS

Among the many marvels of radio navigational aids demonstrated to the delegates from over 40 nations in Britain recently was the Gee system of radio position finding.

The delegates were touring Britain's experimental establishments on behalf of ICAO (Provisional International Civil Aviation Organisation) whose Technical Division will ultimately have to decide on a system for international use.

The Gee system can be used by an unlimited number of aircraft simultaneously. Developed during World War II, Gee has already proved its high reliability and value in handling large numbers of aircraft. Already a considerable network of stations exists in Europe and along the trunk route to the Far East.

Full 360 degrees coverage is obtained by the use of four stations sited in the form of a star. These radiate a steady succession of pulses which are received in the aircraft and displayed on a cathode ray tube. The time interval between the arrival of a pulse from the Master station, and a pulse from each of the slave stations is measured on this indicator.

Basically sound, the Gee system lends itself to a continuous process of development and priority is being given in Britain to the perfecting of miniature Gee equipment which will automatically provide the pilot in identical form with range and bearing from the airport.

Mitsui Holding Co's Stocks Removed to Bank of Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 9 (UP).—Two trucks under heavy guard picked up 42 cases of stocks and securities valued at 1,200,000,000 yen from the Mitsui Holding Company and four additional cases valued at 50,000,000 yen in securities from the Mitsubishi Holding Company, in what Kyodo news agency termed the "first practical step for the dissolution of the zaibatsu" which played an active role in the militaristic expansion of Japan.

The armoured vehicles safely arrived at the Bank of Japan, where the stocks and securities will be kept in storage, pending disposal.

GUIDED MISSILES

Chicago, Oct. 10 (UP).—The Secretary of War, Mr. Robert Patterson, today said that guided missiles with a range far greater than that of the German rockets would probably be developed in a matter of months. He said that if war should come again, "we may be certain that in speed, range and power of weapons, it will make the war just finished look like a fight with old-time muzzle loaders."

Mr. Patterson denied that the United States was arming to the teeth and declared that the United States military forces could not be compared to the Soviet Army, which still had 5,000,000 men.

NAZI SPY RING TRIAL

Shanghai, Oct. 11 (UP).—Testimony that wireless messages from United States Navy vessels were intercepted by the Ehrhardt Bureau, the Nazi wireless spy ring, and were transmitted to the Japanese after the German surrender, was given at the trial of 27 members of the bureau today. Lt. Col. Akira Mori, former Japanese intelligence chief in Shanghai.

The prosecution is seeking to prove that the German spy organization continued voluntary assistance to the Japanese in violation of the German surrender terms.

ALASKA HAS BECOME THE UNITED STATES' FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

VAST PLANS FOR BIG-SCALE MANOEUVRES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED

THIS is the fourth and concluding article by A. M. Goul, UP correspondent, on the strategic part Alaska will play in defence of the North American continent, in the event of another war:

Geographically, politically and in the economic sense, the Middle East and Alaska are about as far apart as the poles and the equator. But they have at least two in common. They both have oil and they both are strategically located for global warfare.

Quite a lot has been heard about the Middle East and its oil fields, and also about the part it plays in the international chess game where domination of the routes between the West and East are involved. Little has been heard about either as far as Alaska is concerned, but it has great potentialities in both categories.

The preceding articles in this series have barely skimmed the surface in the geographical position Alaska plays in any needed strategic defence of the Western Hemisphere. Volumes could be written. There is also little space that has been devoted to the possibilities of Alaska as an economic and industrial prize as well as its geographical worth in the game of world politics.

There are those who say that Alaska might well be the story of Persia; where one is the story of polar ice and snow, and the other story of the conquest of the desert, the basic cause is the same: oil.

Question of Oil

With Oil there has always been a corollary of trouble. Whether the fact that Alaska is a territorial appendage of the United States will serve as a deterrent, of course, depends on the future. But the oil that is known to underlie the Alaskan terrain is acknowledged as one of the chief reasons for the growing agitation to make Alaska the 49th state of the Union.

Just how much oil there is in Alaska no one knows—yet, but the United States Navy is making a tremendous effort to find out. About all you can learn in discreet inquiries at the Navy department is that perhaps they will know in two months, may be six months, may be a year. And they have will also tell you they have a sizable job on their hands, probing every one of the 35,000 square miles of the naval petroleum reserves.

The Navy first went about its oil search in characteristic American style—everything open and above-board—in its search for Alaskan oil. Then, suddenly, on July 13 this year, it clamped on the lid of secrecy. The Point Barrow petroleum expedition became Top Secret.

The Navy explained the reason for putting Petroleum Four—the Point Barrow project—in the Top Secret classification. It was that no accommodation was available for visitors. The classification order sealed all reports and forbade contractors to discuss their work in public.

No-one was fooled. Everybody who was interested knew that

when this 35,000 miles area of North-western Alaska was sealed against anyone by Navy personnel or their qualified agents, there was a reason. The reason was oil.

But before the seal of secrecy was imposed, it became known the Navy had found oil in quantities, and that the crude petroleum that flowed from the wells already sunk was of sufficiently high grade. To require no heat before pumping, it would flow even in Alaskan temperatures. That is pretty high quality of oil. It requires less refining. There is more petrol to the gallon of crude.

The international political implications of a major oil discovery in any outpost of civilisation are well known. Theoretically, the United States has title to the Alaskan States has title to the

However, lest it should be decided it's a foregone conclusion that Alaska will become a major oil producing area, a number of factors should be made clear.

For one thing, the sub-arctic cold is more of a handicap to exploration than was the burning heat of Saudi Arabia. Snow and ice in Alaska are as great, if not greater handicaps, than the sands of Arabia. One is as isolated from supplies and machinery and available movement both in and out as the other.

Convoy of Planes

There are but 15 days out of the year when supplies can be brought into the Petroleum Reserve in any way except by air. For these two weeks—in mid-August—supplies can be brought in by convoy. Even then it requires an overhead convoy of planes to pilot the ships through the floating ice to Point Barrow.

The commercial aspects of the Point Barrow reserve have not been forgotten, and development of the oil properties might bring the spark that civilian interests are awaiting to start a modern version of the Klondike gold rush. Alaskan commercial interests are waiting for the Navy to announce its policy for development. They believe they possess a better know-how than the Navy to develop the full potentialities of the oil deposits. They know open exploitation would mean a sudden and new development of that part of Alaska.

The discovery of oil, therefore, has added another slab of pain to the overall Alaskan problem. It must play a vital part in the long-range programme being devised by all the military units for the defence of the territory.

Vast sums spent during the war, as previously stated, must be written off. They were temporary expedients designed to meet suddenly created situations and no permanent establishments came forth. A new start has to be made. That is Alaska—the potential hot spot of the Western Hemisphere's economic and military future.

BITTER ANTI-ALLIED CAMPAIGN IN ITALY

(By John Talbot)

Britain's renunciation of her £2,880,000,000 reparations bill to Italy has done much to quieten the bitter press campaign making her the thinly veiled target of a series of vituperative anti-Allied articles which had appeared throughout the Italian press during the past ten months.

American and Soviet Russia have also come in for their share of hard words from some sections of the press, but neither has ever lacked supporters in other sections.

With regard to America, nearly all the Italian newspapers adopt a much more conciliatory attitude, since the United States is regarded as having no territorial interest in Italy and is thought to be more friendly owing to the large numbers of American citizens of Italian origin. With Russia, the attacks have been more widespread—since they have the tacit backing of the Catholic Church—but Russia's honour has been steadily upheld by Communist newspapers.

Britain, on the other hand, appears to have borne the brunt of the campaign, and it is only now that Italians are beginning to feel slightly ashamed of some of the hard things that have been said in the recent past.

One of the main exceptions to this change of attitude is the Communist press, which is thought by many persons here to be following a policy directed at ousting the Anglo-American influence in Italy and replacing it with a Russian influence. Communist newspapers conceal this under a cloak of patriotic hostility to any kind of foreign domination.

On the day it was announced in Paris that Britain had renounced her reparations claims, the Home Communist daily paper *Unità*, came

out with a bitter front page article entitled: "What the Allied Occupation is costing Us: Italy a Great Entertainment Park."

Though aimed principally at the American troops in this theatre, British soldiers were also included in the attack.

The article said that at least one third of the supplies sent to Allied troops in Italy are sold in the black market.

"Without doubt the position of the Allied soldier in Italy," it said, "allows him to indulge himself with absolutely complete liberty. Liberty to corrupt, liberty to prostitute, liberty to commit small and great abuses."

"Why do they still stay in Italy? They are only making everything much worse."

While a section of the press, led by the Socialist newspaper *Avanti!* and the Action Party's organ *Libera* have made as impartial as possible their opinions of the presence of Allied troops in Italy, there are a host of so-called independent newspapers whose more or less avowed object is a revaluation and vindication of the defunct Fascist regime.

The violence of their anti-Allied attitude, the description of every move by the Allies as inspired simply by greed, together with accompanying attacks on the present Italian Government as a puppet-puppet, to accept every whim of the Big Four appears to aim at nothing less than demonstrating that Mussolini's nationalistic policy was not so very wrong.—Reuter.

Third Parties And Sun Fo To Mediate With Reds

Shanghai, Oct. 11 (UP).—Third parties, alarmed at the imminent Kuomintang-Communist split, have decided to step into the peace negotiations and have advanced a compromise plan designed to avert nationwide, open civil war.

Leaders of the Democratic League and Youth Party and independent members of the Political Consultative Council who conferred with Gen. Chou En-lai at Communist headquarters here announced that they had drafted a proposal which would be submitted to the government immediately.

The United States Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart, is believed to have endorsed the new move for third party mediation.

Third party leaders involved in the new mediation effort are closely guarding the contents of their proposal, but reliable sources said it would suggest: (1) cessation of the offensive on Kalgan, which is the second Communist capital; (2) the carrying out of efforts for national unity according to the procedure stipulated in Political Consultative Council decisions; and (3) the calling of the Steering Committee of the PCC.

These suggestions would involve more concession than the "two maximum concessions" Chiang Kai-shek promised in his October 2 statement.

While immediate Kuomintang reaction on the reported proposal is as yet unavailable, it was reported that Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, took part in the third party deliberations. Observers believed that Dr. Sun Fo would try to convince top Government officials to try a new mediation route since other means now appeared hopeless.

Marshall To See Truman?

Washington, Oct. 10 (UP).—Well-informed sources said today it was "quite possible" that Gen. Marshall might return to the United States "within the next few weeks" for consultation with President Truman over the worsening situation in China.

These sources added, however, that such a trip should not be construed as indicating that the United States has given up hope of bringing about settlement between the Nationalists and Communists since any decision or announcement on future American policy, on China probably would come only after Gen. Marshall has conferred fully with the President.

It is known here that Gen. Marshall in recent communications to Washington has expressed increasing pessimism concerning the possibility of settlement at this time. A conviction is growing that the Chinese may have to go through several months more of civil war before both sides will be sufficiently weakened to be more amenable to the United States efforts to arbitrate.

COMMUNISTS ACCUSED

New York, Oct. 11 (UP).—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador, speaking in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic last night, charged the Chinese Communists with seeking to seize control of China and to undermine the legitimate government.

He charged Chinese Reds with lack of faith in commitments to create peace and unity "which the Chinese people as a whole ardently desire."

"The present trouble in China is not just a struggle between two political parties for power," Dr. Koo said. "The Communist movement is not a movement for local self-government; it is a challenge by a minority party with its independent army of the authority of the established government in the hope of gaining political control of China."

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